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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

Worker: **SHIH** Yü-ch'en (申玉臣)

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letter of 16 October 1975 from the  
Director of Central Intelligence to the  
Archivist of the United States.  
Next Review Date: 2008

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## d. Chakang Province Joint Association.

Chairman: LU Po-ch'uan (陸伯川), Chinese Communist Party

Secretary: WU Min-yu (吳民友)

Worker: KUAN Wen-t'ao (關文濤)

## e. South Hamgyong Province Joint Association, Manse-ri (萬世里).

Chairman: SHAO Tung-lin (邵東林), Chinese Communist Party

Secretary: WANG Kuang-ming (王光明)

Worker: HSU Ying-shih (許英世)

## f. North Hamgyong Province United Association, Chonma-ri (天馬里).

Chairman: LI Lin-sen (李林森), Chinese Communist Party

Secretary: CHU Shui-chün (曲水均)

Worker: LIANG Cheng-ch'ien (梁正臣)

## g. Chinnampo (125-24, 38-44) Joint Association.

Chairman: KUNG Ch'un-hsüan (宮純宣), Chinese Communist Party\*\*

Secretary: WANG Yü (王玉)

Workers: WANG Ch'eng-hsün (王承訓), Chinese Communist Party\*\*

MA Shih-k'uan (馬時寬), Chinese Communist Party\*\*

KUAN Ming-chu (關鳴珠)

3. In December 1948, the Pyongyang headquarters selected from the branch membership a group of fifty men under forty years old who were considered receptive to Communism, and gave them three months political indoctrination. The course, based on MAO Tse-tung's histories of the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties and on his New Democracy, was taught by three Chinese dispatched by the Chinese Communist Party and one Korean lecturer from Kim Il-sung University. After training, the group went home to pass on their indoctrination to their fellow citizens. Of a second group of trainees who began work in April 1949, five or six were sent into South Korea to spread propaganda for Communism.

4. Trained Communist propagandists from China were also believed to have been dispatched to various localities (not known) of South Korea in late summer, 1949.

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- \* Comment. Because of receiving equal treatment with Korean farmers on postwar land distribution, many of the poorer Chinese farmers in North Korea were already favorably disposed towards Communism. The intellectual level of the group was so low, however, that the Chinese Communists felt intensive indoctrination was necessary.

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\* [REDACTED] Comment. Because Chinnampo is considered an important harbor, easily accessible to Manchuria and South Korea, three Chinese Communist officers are stationed there.

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